

Every book has some minor faults. I cannot pass over the spelling of "saggital," page 78, or "irregardless," page 76, the latter a colloquialism and not considered good usage. I deplore the tendency to shorten the terms, "Rh positive" and "Rh negative" to "RH" and "rh." It may lead to some confusion of thought. I would rather Figure 22, page 108, not show the nurse clasping the dependent bottle with one hand and holding the venipuncture needle with the other. If a nurse did this for each donor she would soon complain of a most severe backache. I am sure most obstetricians will not like to read that "Usually the obstetrician will be interested in the blood type only." He certainly is vitally interested in the Rh factor, and avidly reads about this relatively new discovery. Most women patients have read about the Rh factor and their doctor, for self-protection, must answer their direct questioning. These minor faults fade into insignificance when one views and studies the entire book. The book should be placed on every laboratory and blood bank reading shelf. It bridges the hiatus between the old and new policies, and the new procedures have been tested, checked and found to be good.

The manual is especially useful during these days of international tension. "Blood is more valuable than bullets." Pollak's succinct teachings will aid our nation's technicians to draw blood properly, process it carefully, and administer it guardedly.

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INTERNAL MEDICINE—Its Theory and Practice—Originally edited by John H. Musser, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.P., late Professor of Medicine, Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine; Fifth Edition by Michael G. Wohl, M.D., F.A.C.P., Associate Professor of Medicine, Temple University School of Medicine, Chief of Nutrition Clinic, Philadelphia General Hospital, Chief of Endocrine Clinic, Temple University Hospital. 80 contributors, 236 illustrations and 10 colored plates. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1951. 1,563 pages. \$15.00.

The object of this book is to provide a comprehensive one-volume survey of internal medicine. To this end some 80 contributors (including more from California than the average text published today or yesterday has had) have aided Dr. Wohl in the revision and enlargement of Musser's *Textbook of Internal Medicine*. So many chapters have been rewritten and so many new ones added since the fourth edition, published in 1945, that it may be regarded as a new book.

The larger part of the book is conventional in its presentation. There are seven sections. The first deals with infectious disease; the second with diseases due to physical and chemical agents; the third with diseases of nutrition, metabolism and the endocrine glands; the fourth with the allergic and collagen diseases; the fifth with systemic diseases; and the seventh with diseases of the nervous system. Part IV is composed of two chapters; The Care of the Aged by Kern and Medical Practice and Rehabilitation by Rusk; the former is particularly trenchant. Together these two chapters give recognition to a part of medical practice which is growing rapidly and needs much expansion in teaching. (There is an unfortunate mistake in the table of contents where the sixth section is labeled V and the seventh section VI.)

The book is generally commendable. It is a good reliable general reference for internal medicine and will be valuable to internists, general practitioners and students alike. It contains a minimal amount of medical old wives' tales. While brought up close to the investigative level its general tone of advice is conservative.

Inevitably it must be compared with Harrison's *Principles of Internal Medicine*. Here it suffers somewhat in that the general presentation and outline of thought have not broken as completely with the past. Also the format and make-up

are not as attractive or exciting. However, as a reference it appears equally trustworthy.

The reviewer finds various individual statements with which he might differ and a tendency in some of the chapters to pack the pages with information without adequate explanation—which makes for indigestible reading. Examples may be taken from the generally well-done section on Contagious Diseases of Childhood: the Pastia sign is explained as an increase in the erythema in the skin folds, whereas—in the next sentence—the Rumpel Leede sign is not explained. The authors advise against routine prophylaxis with chemotherapy in scarlet fever. They also state that Dukes' (or Fourth) Disease is communicable for 28 days after the appearance of the rash.

The deficiencies are minor and do not alter our recommendation of this book for use as a text or reference.

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ATLAS OF HISTOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS IN SURGICAL PATHOLOGY—Karl T. Neubuerger, M.D., Professor of Pathology, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver; with a section on Exfoliative Cytology by Walter T. Wikle, B.S., M.S., M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver; photography by Glenn E. Mills, B.A., M.A., Department of Visual Education, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1951, 460 pages, \$11.00.

Anyone attempting the task of assembling an Atlas of Surgical Pathology is to be commended. Within the limitations of black and white photomicrography, Dr. Neubuerger has assembled an impressive volume of material tabulated by organs and organ-systems. The author's purpose is to present a semi-systematized ready-reference on the histopathology of surgical tissues together with a brief differential diagnosis, by utilizing 880 photomicrographs. The contents are limited to surgical pathologic material, presented specifically for students in the various specialties and subspecialties.

Despite the author's avowed purpose in providing "those who are preparing for the specialty boards" with "the characteristic illustration and differential diagnosis," the sections on eye and ear pathology are inadequate. In some instances the photomicrographs are too small and lacking in sufficient detail to be of much value.

Many tissue sections appear dark and shrunken, no doubt due to inherent technical difficulties. This is especially true of the low power fields. Most high-power illustrations, however, are indeed beautifully prepared. Several examples, notably "basosquamous carcinoma" (Fig. 77), "dermatopathic lymphadenopathy" (Fig. 95) and a few others might have been more carefully selected to better represent the characteristic features. Others, designated as "pigmented neurofibroma" (Fig. 55), "dystrophia myotomica" (Fig. 134), are unconvincing.

It is desirable for students to familiarize themselves with synonyms. Even though the author has limited the nomenclature to that in general usage, avoiding synonyms, the terms, "senile keratosis," "seborrheic keratosis" and "verruca senilis" are erroneously used interchangeably. Synonyms for others, such as *papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum*, *carcinoid*, *cirrhosis* (i.e., type), *carcinoma of bile ducts*, might profitably have been included.

The section on thyroid is good, both in context and technical detail. Those on skin and subcutaneous tissues and also on the uterus are plentifully illustrated.

The last section on Exfoliative Cytology by Dr. W. T. Wikle, well illustrated by carefully selected examples of high technical quality is, perhaps, the outstanding feature of the book.

The book is handsomely bound. The paper is high quality, and is free of typographical errors.